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TERMS-\$1 50 PER ANNUM!

THE GRAND HAVEN NEWS, Published every Wednesday, BY JOHN W. BARNS.

TERMS:--- One Dollar Fifty per year. 22 00 when left by the Carriet, The Office on Washington street, over Becktel's

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Get a Sewing Machine!

Whoever intends to purchase a good Family Sewing Machine, of any kind, will do well to call at the Naws Office. We can furnish them at all times upon the most advantageous terms. PROPRIETORS OF THE NEWS.

BENJAMIN L. PIPER, Manufacturer of

TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON WARE & STOVE FURNITURE. TERMS, : : : : CASH. Muskegon, July 23, 1862. [6177]

A. L. CHUBB. Agricultural Warehouse

MANUPACTURER AND DEALER IN PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, MOWERS, REAPERS, HORSE POWER THRESHERS.

A ND all other kinds of Farming Tools and Machines. Canal st., Grand Rapids, Mich. April 26, 1865.

Frederick Becktel,

WASHINGTON STREET, Grand Haven, Mich,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Presid a Salt Meats. Consisting of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Hams.
Lard, Tallow, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we would invite the public to call and examine our Stock of Mests before purchasing elsewhere. We intend to keep a full supply of every article senally kept in a Meat Market.

Cash will be paid for Stock on delivery grand Haven, Sept. 7, 1859. [n36]

THE EMPTY SLEEVE.

By the moon's pale light, to a gazing throng,
Let me tell one tale—let me sing one song,
Tis a tail devoid of an aim or plan,
'Tis the simple song of a one-armed man.
Till this very hour would youe'er believe,
What a queer weird thing is an empty sleev

It tells, in a silent way, to all,

Of a country's need and a country's call;

Of a kiss and a prayer for a child and wife,

And a hurried march for a nation's life.

Till this very hour would you e'er believe

What a tell tale thing is an empty sleeve?

It tells of a battle-field of gore;
Of the sabre's clash and the cannou's roar;
Of the whitsing shot and the screaming shell
And a scene that mimics the scenes of hell.
Till this very hour would you e'er believe
What a horrible thing is an empty sleeve?

It tells of a rush at a lender's call, To a scene where death held carnival,
Of a furious charge at the bugle's note;
And a gurgling sound in the foeman's throat.
Till this very hour would you e'er believe
What a terrible thing is an empty sleeve?

It tells of a thousand nameless graves,
Where slumber a thousand loyal braves;
Of a widow's wee and an orphau's prayer,
And a mother's fear for a "vacant chair."
Till this very hour would you e'er believe
What a mournful thing is an empty sleeve?

YOUNG MEN IN NEW YORK.

The young men of to-day are to be the old men of the future. The clerks of our time are to be the merchants of time to come. If the great city of New York is to be a city of honest, eminent mer-chants thirty years hence, it must be by means of the young men now learning the lessons of life. The counting rooms and business houses of to-day are, so to speak, nurseries from which saplings are to be taken to supply the places of those sturdy oaks that time will soon remove. if the saplings are found rotten to the core, how will they grow up? Or if by chance they have sufficient vitality to reach maturity, are they better fitted to become strong and maintain a vigorous growth in the midst of storm and sunshine? To leave metaphor and speak plainly, the morals of too many young men filling subordinate positions are tend-ing downward and call for immediate measures of correction. Time was when this was not so, and when the case of a young employe detected in immoral practices was something out of the comly taken place, the daily records of the courts, and the private experience of many employers will show. Nor has this condition of things been suddenly produced-although a few recent marked cases have, perhpas, caused it to appear so. It has been coming upon us step by step—so gradually, indeed, as to prevent any systematic attempt to devise means for its correction. Now, however, that the evil stares us in the face, it must be met and recognized. While it is needless to detail at length the causes which have conspired to bring it about, yet a few of them may be presented, and pos-sibly some remedy may thus be suggested.

is radically different from that which obtained in what is termed the "old fashioned times," and which made the merchant princes-a few of whom yet remain among us. The clerks then, after a day's work, were accustomed to spend their evenings either in learning instructive lectures, or in the families of their employers, or others, in reading works of history, biography, and general instruction, or in pleasant social life. No time was wasted, either in the counting-room or at home-and this expression, at home, gives another explanation of the difference so observable between the young clerks of the present and those of the old regime. For the clerks of that day had homes .-The general, indeed the universal custom was for clerks to board in the families of their employers. The merchant considered himself responsible not only for the business habits of the youth entlusted to bis care, but for their morals also. Hence ensued a personal supervision over the associated, were generally known. That the case is widely different at the present day is plain. A few old merchants, perhaps, may yet have such "old fogy" notions, and pursue the same course; but with most of the employers and employes at the present time the bare suggestion of such a relation existing between them would be received by both parties with a smile of derision. Merchants now hardly think they have a right to inquire where their clerks spend their time "I will bring him after office hours. Provided the chase—a heart un work is done satisfactorily in the office, that is sufficient; and, indeed, so false a from my parents."

The present system of training clerks

notion of the true relation between emnotion of the true relation between employer and clerk has now obtained, that even a suggestion on the part of the former would be deemed by the latter a piece of impertinence. The consequence is seen in the increased vitality of billiard and drinking saloons, so observable of late vents. It is positively frightful to look into any of the many hundreds of drinking and billiard saloons in our city at any hour of the events. Occasionally one the song, "Come where my love is ing and billiard saloons in our city at any hour of the evening. Occasionally one sees a middle aged man engaged at the game, but the great majority are clerks—mere striplings—who daily, from one year's end to another, play from seven in the evening to one o'clock at night, not neglecting the bar which is part of every billiard saloon. If it is said that there are more temptations for young men at the present day than formerly, the answer is plain-if a young man's moral principles forbid him to give encouragement to these glittering dens of vice, they would in a great measure cease to exist. The tastes of young men should be directed aright. If the employers of the city furnish no guide, offer no inducements, lend no aid to the employed in cultivating pure and elevated tastes, social as well as literary, they must expect the young to yield to

temptations. One cannot but view with alarm the singular apathy with which several received by the community; and so long as public feeling on this subject is so dead, just so long will one great incentive to do right be taken away from those who have no higher motive. Employers owe it to themselves, as well as to others, to introduce a change in the relations which subsist between them and their subordinates.

It is to the change in our city social system that very much of this new state of affiairs is due. The houses of wealthy merchants, instead of affording means of social pleasure and profit to young men in their employ, too frequently remain closed to them, except on occasions of great display, when admittance is gained only at a heavy cost, with the disadvantage added of temptation to other expenses on the part of the young. The old social system has given place to the new order of conventionalisms which we call society. Young men can enter it only at the highest price in clothing and ornament. The subjects of conversation are too frequently confined to such topics as the young man can matter only by expensive living. To talk of the opera, he must go to the opera. To talk of driving in Central Park he must have or hire a horse. The extravagance of social life is unquestiona-

The subject is not exhausted, but we pause here. The moral here is briefly stated. We cannot hope to reform the state of society in New York. But we can hope to interest the merchants in the morals of their clerks, in their employments and enjoyments. We have often taken occasion to speak of the Mercan-tile Library, and its excellent provisions for young men. This is but one of ma-ny points towards which attention should be directed. The great point is to establish a personal interest between merchants and the young persons in their employ, and if these remarks set some good men to thinking on the subject we have served our purpose.—New York Journal of Commerce.

bly a great injury to the young men of

HUMAN BEINGS IN BORNEO .- An ex traordinary race of human beings inhabit Borneo. They are found only in the densest jungle, and are said to have no habitation save hollow trees and natural caverus. They wander continually about the forests, and by their skill in woodcraft easily avoid contact. Should any man intrade into a district for which they liave a momentary preference, he is instantly attacked with the deadly " sumpitan," or poisoned blowpipe. It must be supposed that these wretched beings have a language, but it is difficult to discern wonng men on the part of the employers.
Where their evenings were spent, what books they read, and with whom they these degraded elementary creatures are better looking than any of the other native tribes. The contrast, which must be constantly urged upon the attention of the traveler in tropical countries between the beauty and diguity of nature and the squalor and imperfection of the human race, is peculiarly strong and impressive in Borneo.

> A GREEK maid, being asked what fortune she wol'd bring her bushand, replied, "I will bring him what gold exanot purchase-a heart unspotted, a virtue without stain, which is all that descends to me

NEXT to the rhinoceron, said Douglas

ARTEMAS WARD says, when he hears the song, "Come where my love is dreaming," he don't go. He don't think it is right.

Ms. Quile, upon censuring his nephew for bad speculations in "oil," was shocked at the report that "the money was well spent,"

been slaughtered in Chicago for barreling purposes. At this time last year 60,000 head had been packed. A COMPANY, with a capital of \$100,-

Taus far but about 5,000 cattle have

000, has been formed for the cultivation of grapes in Milan county, Ohio. They expect to realize large profits.

"Ir is well to leave something for those who come after us," as the gentle-man said who threw a barrel in the way of a constable who was chasing him.

THE young man who received the first prize for commencement-day oratory at Rochester University, was nine years ago a canal driver, unable to read, and ignorant of the time of his birth.

In Bureau county, Ill., there is a farmer who has 8,000 acres under cultivation, employs eighty horses in the work-has one field of wheat, 1,350 acres sown, every acre of which can be seen from a certain point.

A MANUFACTORY of paper shirt collars is to be started at Bloomington, Ill., in a few days. There is now no branch of business of this kind in the State. The demand for paper collars and cutfs is said to be very large.

LOSING A MINISTER .- A country minister had been invited with his wife to dine and spend the night at the house of one of his lairds. Their host was very proud of one of the very large beds which had just come into fashion, and in the ting table, under the juffuence of chloro morning asked the lady how she had slept in it, "Oh, very well, sir; but, indeed, and cast it, all bleeding, upon the pile of I thou I'd lost the minister a thegither. human limbs. Then they had him gen--Dean Ramsay.

quarrel of the Fenian leaders has unearthed the fact that for a few months past the receipts were from \$125,000 \$150,000 per month, and the total receipts since the organization of the society have been \$5,000,000. The number of circles in the United States and Brit-ish provinces is seven hundred.

ARTIFICIAL WANTS .- Bulwer says that poverty is only an idea, in nine cases out I ten. Some men with ten thousand dollars a venr sofler more for want of means than others with three hundred. The reason is, the richer man has artificial wants. His income is ten thousand, and he suffers enough from being dunned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. A man who earns a dollar a day, and does not run in debt, is the happier of the two. A very few people who have never been rich, will believe this, but it is true as God's word. There are thousands and thousands with princely incomes, who never know a moment's peace, because they live above their means. There is really more happiness in the world among working people than among those who are called rich.

FROZEN PUMP.-An exchange says f a pump, from negligence, gets frozen, it is a very easy matter to thaw it out. Some will heat iron bars and put them in, and some will put in salt. Either of these will do the work if one has patience, but the quickest and ensiest way is to use a three-fourths-inch pipe and boiling hot water. A pump that is frozen ten feet solid may be thawed in ten minutes by liaving a pipe to reach as low as it is frozen. Put one end of the pipe down the pump upon the ice. Put a tunnel in the other end, and pour in boiling bot water, and the way the pipe settles down is a caution to the one that holds. The current of hot water acting on the ice does its work and rises outside. A barrel of hot water may be turned in without a pipe, and it will penetrate very

Warning to Young Men.

That vast numbers of the young men That vast numbers of the young men of our day are falling before the temptation of the drinking system is painfully evident, and is regarded by many thoughtful minds as an alarming feature of the present time. While the mechanic's institute, the reading room and the lecture room are frequented by hundreds, it is a meiancholy fact that the drink-abop is frequented by thousaeds, and that the fruit of this is to be seen in the abcording disof this is to be seen in the abounding dissipation which prevails among the class referred to. To every young man here I would say—shun these gilded temples of ruin as you would shun your deadliest foe. Remember that not one of those who bear the name of drunkard was born who bear the name of drunkard was born with a desire for strong drink, unless, perchance, in some isolated case or hereditary taint. The appetite for strong drink is not natural, but acquired. In this physiological fact we discover a beautiful illustration of the beniguity of the Divine character. God has constituted those trade in his own incare that the character is the countries of the product of the prod made in his own image that they cannot become drunkards without accomplishing the destruction of that principle of aver-sion to strong drink which he implanted in the human constitution; but when that principle of resistance to evil has been overcome, when that element of self-con-trol has been crusified and slain, we have then an illustration, not of the benignity of God's character, but of that stern, inexerable principle of retributive justice which pervades the divine government.—
In the physical world there is no forgiveness of sins. Let a man, by accident, way wardness, or folly, be deprived of his limbs, and he has sustained a loss which is irreparable, so in like manner, let a man destroy that which Dr. Chalmers characterized as the expulsive principle within him-let him wantonly sacrifice the inherent hatred he once possessed against strong drink, and in innumerable instances, he becomes like a ship without a rudder, tossed to and fro upon the sea of life, the helples, hopeless slave of pas-sion, doomed to pay the terriffic and ac-cumulated penalty of a misspent life.— English Speech.

"Good-By, OLD ARM."-In a hospital, at Nashville, a short time ago, a wounded hero was lying on the amputaform. They cut off his strong right arm tly upon his couch. He swoke from his stuper and missed his arm, With his THE FUNDS OF THE FENTANS .-- Ac left arm he lifted the cloth, and there cording to the New York World, the was nothing but the gory stump!-"Where's my arm?" he cried; "get my arm; I want to see it once more-iny to strong right arm." They brought it to him. He took hold of the cold clammy fingers, and looking steadfastly at the poor, dend member, thus addressed it with fentful earnestness: " Good-by, old arm! We have been a long time together; we must part now. Good by, old arm! You'll never fire another carbine, nor swing another sabre for the Government," and the tears rolled down his cheeks. He then said to those standing by: "Understand, I don't regret its loss. It has been torn from my body, that not one State should be torn from this glorious Union."

> PRISTING WITHOUT INK .-- A gentleman, a large capitalist and one of the most successful inventors of the day, has succeeded in chemically treating the pulp, during the process of manufacturing printing paper, in such a mauner that when the paper is pressed upon the uninked types, the chemical particles are crushed, and a perfect black impression is the result,-The advantage sought to be obtained is the discarding of ink on the rollers; and by revolutionizing printing machinery, and printing from a continuous roll of paper, it is calculated that the time occupied in printing large quantities of paper will be nominal in comparison to the requirements of the present day. Cleanliness in the printing-office would thus become proverbial, and the time now wasted in making and distributing rollers obviated. We have been assisting this gentleman in some parts of his experiment, and farther information is withheld, at his own request, until letters patent shall be obtained .- London Typographical Advertiser.

> THE POOR MAN PAYS THE TAXES. Secretary McCullocu says we can never expect to see the prices again down to the old point, because of the taxes. The landlord charges the taxes in his rent; the merchant upon his goods-and thus the poor man in the end pays the taxes.